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REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Newspapers as indicated.

Under the title "Yin mou" (Conspiracy), the Soviet film "Zagovor Obrechennykh" (Conspiracy of the Doomed) has appeared in theaters in several Chinese cities since the first Chinese showing on 28 April 1951 in Shanghai.

Plot of Soviet Film

In a review of "Zagovor Obozchennykh", the Moscow newspaper Vechernyaya Moskva of 26 June 1950 described it as an artistic film released early in 1950 by the Moscow Film Studios. The locale is laid in one of the People's Democracies shortly after World War II. The new democracy is threatened from within by a conspiracy of Wall Street, the Vatican, and counterrevolutionists, who are seeking to bring the country within the orbit of the Marshall Plan -- "a pact against the Soviet Union." Hanna Likhta, the "conscience of the people," a fighter for peace (in Spain, Czechoslovakia, the underground, with the Partisans), is now deputy prime minister and one of the nation's leaders in the Communist Party. Remembering Stalin's advice always to rely on the people for support, Hanna and the party go to the people. The people vote against participation in the Marshall Plan and approve a new treaty of friendship and mutual aid with the Soviet Union. The US ambassador is given 24 hours in which to leave the country.

On 26 April, the Shanghai Ta Kung Pao carried an article acclaiming the premiere of "Yin-mou" and outlining the plot of the film. An advertisement appeared in the same issue and ran daily until the last Shanghai showing on 16 May. The film opened in six Shanghai theaters and was still being shown in four of these on 16 May.

Between the opening and closing of the film, major write-ups appeared in the Ta Kung Pao on 26 April, 28 April, and 5 May. All were essentially the same in content: a resume of the film and an analysis of its political teachings. These teachings were listed as: (a) exposure of the true motives of economic imperialism which lie behind the Marshall Plan; (b) exposure of the anti-Communist plots of the Catholic-Rightist-American league; and (c) reassertion that the democratic forces of the people must triumph. The film was cited as evidence that Stalin and the Russian people are the leaders for world peace.

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The Shanghai Ta Kung Pao of 5 May added a note bringing the teachings of "Yin-mou" a little closer to the Chinese scene. After the usual review and analysis, this article stated that the film strengthened the conviction that China must make every effort to suppress counterrevolutionary elements within the country.

After the Shanghai premiere, "Yin-mou" began to appear in other Chinese cities.

According to newspapers examined for the period 1 April to 30 June 1951, the following showings of "Yin-mou" were made:

Hankow: 12 - 16 May; Ch'ang-chiang Jih-pao.

Nanking: 18 May - 6 June; Hsin-hua Jih-pao.

T'ai-yuan: started 23 May, still showing 29 May. On 18 May, the T'ai-yuan Shansi Jih-pao published three articles concerning the plot and educational significance of the film.

Sian: 26 - 31 May. The Sian Ch'un-chung Jih-pao published articles about "Yin-mou" on 26, 27, 29, and 30 May. The article of 29 May said that in 3 days over 57,000 people had seen "Yin-mou" in Sian.

All showings were given at public theaters with paid admissions. No references were found to audience reaction, and there was no mention of national or local censorship.

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